(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that only treated water from sewage is allowed to reach, Yamuna in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the target set to complete this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the Central Pollution Control Board, the entire Yamuna river from its origin *i.e.* Yamnotri to its confluence with river Ganga at Allahabad is not entirely contaminated. However, a few stretches of river Yamuna are contaminated due to disposal of waste water from industries and domestic sewage. The water quality is deteriorated at polluted stretches from Wazirabad to Etawah due to higher bio-chemical oxygen demand value. As per primary water quality criteria, the river water at polluted stretches is considered to be fit for the purpose of irrigation.

(c) and (d) According to the information made available by the Delhi Jal Board to ensure discharge of treated effluent into the river Yamuna, it is envisaged to implement the works namely, laying of interceptor sewers along major drains, augmentation of sewage treatment plants, interception of small drains, rehabilitation of trunk sewers and construction of additional sewage treatment plants in a time bound manner.

In addition Yamuna Action Plans (YAP) have been taken up by Government of India with the assistance of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation in a phased manner for undertaking pollution abatement works in the river Yamuna. Under the phase-I of YAP launched in April, 1993, 753.25 million litres per day (mld) of sewage treatment capacity was created, of which 30 mld in Delhi. YAP-I was declared closed in February, 2003.

Under the YAP-II, which commenced in December, 2004 at an approved cost of Rs. 624 crore, major portion of the outlay *i.e.* Rs. 387.17 crores, has been allocated to Delhi. A sewage treatment capacity of 135 mld is proposed to be created under YAP-II in Delhi. In addition, projects for the rehabilitation of 324 mld treatment capacity and rehabilitation/laying of trunk sewers for a length of 30.82 kms. are also envisaged under the YAP-II.

Giving degraded forest land to industries

†1876. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:
SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that less fertile or degraded forest land is proposed to be given to the industries on contract basis;

(b) if so, the terms thereof;

(c) whether industries would safeguard bio-diversity;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether this policy would also be applicable on rural land; and

(e) whether Ministry of Rural Development and Employment has also been consulted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGHUPATHY): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has mooted a Multi-Stakeholder Partnership (MSP) framework for forestation on degraded lands in the country. The proposed framework envisages a tripartite arrangement between the land owing agency, the local village community and the sponsor who may be a company, firm, user group, trust, society or organization in public or private sector.

(b) and (c) Under the above mooted MSP framework, the terms of such Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for each case are to be decided by the stakeholders together while safeguarding the ecology of the area and economic and socio-cultural interests of the local communities, traditionally dependent on such lands.

(d) and (e) The above mooted MSP framework has been drafted in consultation with various stakeholders and the draft has been circulated to concerned Central Government Ministries, including the Ministry of Rural Development.

RSPM in metro cities

†1877. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 2796 given in the Rajya Sabha on 27th April, 2007 and state:

(a) the quantity of Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM) in excess of the prescribed norms in Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata metro cities;

(b) the efforts made by Government so far to reduce RSPM;

(c) whether it is also a fact that strict excretory norms are not being implemented for controlled pollution certificate system and diesel generator set in many States; and

(d) the quantity of Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM) likely to be reduced as a result of Government's efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM) levels have been observed to exceed the prescribed Ambient Air Quality Standards of 60 microgramme per cubic metre in residential areas of Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata.

2. The Government has taken various steps to reduce and abate air pollution which, *inter-alia*, include enforcement of strict auto exhaust standards for new vehicles at the manufacturing stage; use of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.